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# The secret resistance to Hitler

ROBERT MANVILL and HEINRICH FRANKEL: *The Canaris Conspiracy*. 268pp. Heinemann. £2 10s.

THODO SCHMUTZIN: *Ernst von Klotz-Schmutz*. 296pp. Oldenburg. Stallung. DM 28.

To their book, already numerous, on the personalities and events of the Third Reich, Robert Manvill and Heinrich Frankel have now added a study of "the secret resistance to Hitler in the German Army". In *The Canaris Conspiracy* they have made use of a great deal of hitherto unpublished material, notably the records of the Gestapo's interrogation of suspected persons after the attempt on Hitler's life in July, 1944, and certain of the Goebbels papers from the Freiburg Military Archives, and have also taken evidence from many of the surviving people concerned, including in particular Josef Müller, Achim Goerdel, Otto John, members of the Bollmann family, and the former Nazi officials Best and Roeder. The result is a competent and admirably-written account, historical in the best kind, which will be a valuable contribution to the definitive study of this subject which has hitherto been noted in these columns still awaits an author.

Their introductory chapter is especially notable for its balanced approach to the problem of the German Resistance. They rightly contrast what might be called "normal" resistance in the occupied countries where patriots, respected and helped by their fellow-countrymen, enjoyed broadly speaking the approval of the general population with German opposition to the Nazis to be a member of which was to be a traitor.

There can be no doubt that the great majority of Germans by 1938... saw Hitler as a kind of national saviour endowed, according to their beliefs, with God's grace or the kind of luck that sticks.

The authors rightly stress that from as early as 1933 nothing short of a coup d'état to remove not only Hitler himself but also the top men of the Nazi administration, without hitch and in a matter of hours, could be the only aim of any resistance movement in Germany; that only the Army could do this; and that Hitler's insistence on the oath of unconditional obedience to the Führer from every man in uniform was an inhibiting force of quite peculiar intensity, bearing especially heavily on those who, like von Hassell, Beck or Goerdeler, could not bring themselves to use dishonourable means to an honourable end. Idealists do not make effective conspirators.

The authors conclude for these reasons that, while there undoubtedly was a German Resistance, the number of its active supporters, both military and civilian, was necessarily far smaller than in the resistance groups in the occupied countries.

To judge by the executions, the active opposition in Germany amounted in some hundreds, though among those brought to Nazi "justice" were many who openly opposed Hitler as individuals, or as isolated groups.

They add, fairly enough, that there were also special problems:

Hitler's constant shuffling of his generals and other important officers whose ears, at least, [the opposition] had gained, the grave difficulty of finding trustworthy courageous men prepared to undertake suicide or near-suicide missions who at the same time had to have access to Hitler's secluded person... the lack of any support, formal or informal, from the Allied governments.

And they recognize with equal fairness the internal weaknesses of the movement, in particular its failure to secure the unwavering loyalty of any highly-placed officers with actual fighting men at their command, without whom no form of coup d'état had a hope. The military in the opposition were all either retired, like Beck, or staff officers like Canaris or Stauff-

enberg whose abilities lay in traditional forms of organization rather than in imaginative leadership or improvisation, and whose meticulous over-planning lacked flexibility when circumstances took an unexpected turn or luck failed them.

The conspirators in Germany became tragic figures because, with the nobility of intentions, they undertook more than their small numbers proved capable of handling. When sheer bad luck frustrated their hunt, most nearly successful attempt, their resources immediately gave out, and they fell before the overwhelming counter-attack of the tyrant.

This is a sober and realistic assessment. Nothing in it, however, or in the well-presented story which follows, justifies the title of the book. Canaris was, it is true, for six years at the centre of the conspiracy to remove Hitler... at the centre of the spider's web", as the authors romantically, if somewhat inaccurately, put it—and there is no doubt of his abhorrence of some aspects of the Nazi regime or of his growing realization that Hitler's madness was leading Germany to destruction. But it is clear from this account that this complex and ambivalent character, an undoubted courage but with a deep dislike for violence, enjoyed the double game he played so cleverly for so long more for his own sake than from any deep moral principle, and that the very considerable help he was able to give the conspirators from his position as Chief of the Abwehr never led him to a position of command in their schemes.

Canaris was a past-master at the art of camouflage, and kept himself personally clear from active participation in any form of conspiracy.

The authors themselves admit; and the statement they quote from Dr. Wolf Schröder is revealing: "I think that all his activities in the resistance were fostered on him by Hitler. As for the Nazis, Canaris considered them to be thugs and crooks, but he had no objection to observing them."

It was like getting absorbed in some well-written crime story. Canaris had a strongly-developed sense of adventure, including the adventure of self itself. Oster would say that in the German government and in German history such things were not to be tolerated. Canaris would find this quite irrefutable. So, he became active in the resistance, even though it must have irked him as it would anyone who is not by nature cut out for conspiracy or direct political action.

To entitle the story of the German Resistance "The Canaris Conspiracy" is a purely journalistic, book-selling device which mars a work of otherwise scholarly merit in its weaving of meticulously accurate detail into a narrative of breadth.

Ernst von Klotz-Schmutz, Prussian aristocrat, staunch monarchist and as one of the leaders of the conservative Deutschnationale Volkspartei a determined opponent of Hitler from the very beginnings of the Nazi movement, never became a full member of the conspiracy, but was rather one of those individuals in more or less open opposition. Bodo Scheuring rightly felt however that the history of the Resistance would not be complete without a biography of one who might justly be described as its forerunner, who from the days even before the Machtergreifung saw clearly the end of the road Hitler was travelling, and who right up to his execution early in 1945 played a part of great importance in his constant efforts to convince the Army leaders of the demands of true patriotism over their oath of personal loyalty to the Führer.

In 1938, indeed, he travelled, armed with documentation provided by Canaris, as Beck's personal emissary to London to give warning of the dangers of impending war and to sound out the British Government's likely reaction to a possible coup d'état. He was not (of course) referred officially (Henderson in *Informing London* of the visit "to

obtain material with which to convince the Chancellor of the probabilities of a threat to Germany's security should Germany go to war against Czechoslovakia... recommended that "it was wise for him to be seen in the quarters", but he was not to do with the dramatic role of the work, but with the achievement as a letter from the British Embassy to the Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjöld, assuring him that...

But the most Kleist was the crossing of the frontier... which actually happened, and in the world war... At the same time, he is blood to make precise decisions... As he Germany upon a small... "While the historian must will rouse the whole British... lacking absolute proof, the compel the gravest decision... I pray you, be misled upon...

Despite the letter's wide... by the conspirators, their... rather that his play is an accurate... and lacking then as... of the truth. "My Ham... real assets of military strength... and my Lumbumba, then, Hitler, were nullified... to be thought of as the 'real'... by Chamberlain's visit to... characters of that name but as per-... gaden, the failure of... shaped by the imitation of a... and Hitler's bloodless... action associated with their... at Munich.

Though he never... a perfectly respectable Arist... accurately conveyed, his... rather than an... there is no doubt that he has pro-... increasing isolation. The... a tightly constructed and effe-... were well aware of his... play.

He followed their usual policy: it will nevertheless inevitably be... him at large to observe... the author's assessment of real... facts better. It is a cruel... and not simply of the actions... not repeat in until the very... which they were involved. On... vived, his first... on this basis. Dr. O'Brien has produced... 3, 1945, by the... amounts to a character assess-... primarily on the count of... of Dag Hammarskjöld. He... in 1938 but also for his... the late Secretary-General's... of the July Plot, but was... as being the subordination... of Freisler's successor, Lumbumba... the ideal of freedom to the ideal... that month and belated... He shows him as being ready... on April 4 with his... to conceive at the murder of Patrice... almost at hand. Herr... Lumbumba in order to satisfy the... despite the difficulties... United States Government. He pre-... sparse surviving documents... him as a fanatic, believing in... defence, has told his tragic... in his own apothecary. Consider.

## FRICA

## On the stage

CONOR CRUISE O'BRIEN: *Murderous Angels*. 216pp. Hutchinson.

Conor Cruise O'Brien's play has already become a centre of controversy before publication. The reason is nothing to do with the dramatic merits of the work, but with the achievement as a letter from the British Embassy to the Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjöld, assuring him that...

In this play he is treating events... which actually happened, and in the world war... At the same time, he is blood to make precise decisions... As he Germany upon a small... "While the historian must will rouse the whole British... lacking absolute proof, the compel the gravest decision... I pray you, be misled upon...

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Though he never... a perfectly respectable Arist... accurately conveyed, his... rather than an... there is no doubt that he has pro-... increasing isolation. The... a tightly constructed and effe-... were well aware of his... play.

For example, this quotation from Ael IV, where Hammarskjöld is talking with his Senegalese aide after speaking to the Security Council about the death of Lumumba. Hammarskjöld likens the United Nations to the Church and goes on: "Yes, I am the Vicar of Christ, I look like Pontius Pilate. But I represent Christ. My service in this Church can have no other meaning..." For good measure, Dr. O'Brien hardens to fuel and then emphasizes—the suggestion that Hammarskjöld was a homosexual.

Hammarskjöld is the main victim of Dr. O'Brien's pen, but there are others. The late Moise Tshombe, with whom Dr. O'Brien had to deal while serving as United Nations representative in Katanga, is, not surprisingly, among their number. He appears as a complete puppet of white interests, personified in Baron d'Auge, president of the "Société Universelle Léopold II pour l'Ani-oration de la Race Noire, et pour le Commerce" and the Duke of Tamworth and Sir Henry Large-White of Conceded Concessions Ltd. (compare the Union Minière and Tanganyika Concessions). He also appears as a coward, which, whatever his enemies thought of him, he was not.

Dr. O'Brien also takes swipes at General Mobutu (as the bribed tool of the Americans and the United Nations), at the Roman Catholic Church, in the person of Monsignor Polycarpe who "is intended to typify the Europeans of Katanga collectively—including the clergy—in their relation to the powers that then were", and at journalists, whom he sees as writing entirely what their priors tell them to write.

Not only is Dr. O'Brien dramatically effective but he is also in places... ture on the independent Congo. His book, however, is not without serious weaknesses. Above all, his treatment of pan-African attitudes to Tshombe and his assessment of Lumumba are superficial and naive. It is simply not adequate to attribute African and U.N. objections to Tshombe to the fact that he "was an extrovert who got on too easily with white people, and could use Belgian officials with no sense of inferiority". Nor is it remotely accurate to write Lumumba off as "not one of the great leaders of Africa", if only because he was an important symbolical figure in the pan-Africanist context.

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For all that, *Tumbled House* has many merits. Not least, it is so account by a professionally detached observer of events which at the time aroused emotions rather than intellectual reactions, and it is so account by one whose sympathies genuinely lie with the Congolese.

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# Commentary

The Working Party therefore recommends that the *Obscene Publications Act* of 1959 and 1964 should be repealed and should not be replaced for a total period of five years and shall lapse at the expiration of five years from that date unless Parliament should otherwise determine, and the *Theatres Act* 1968 should be brought into line.

This programmed withering away of our obscenity laws is the crucial recommendation made by the Arts Council's Working Party, which was set up a year ago and whose report became available on Tuesday. It is an unusually stylish document which ought to be divorced from the collection of individual testimonies that at present weigh it down behind and circulate on its own.

The Working Party early intrudes a sophisticated justification of its conclusion by claiming that it set out on its task "with the knowledge that reform would be less controversial than repeal and therefore with the hope that it might be feasible". But it kept its collective mind "as open as possible" and has come to "the opposite conclusion". This is rather complicated: the opposite conclusion can only be that repeal will be less controversial than reform, a thesis that is sustained by arguments of an ingenious optimism. The Working Party's point, presumably, is that a reformed law would be just as erratic and disreputable as the present ones and might lead to more of those irksome *caveat emptor* of the kind we have had to endure in the past few years since there is no getting round the subjective basis of all judgments about what is or is not obscene. No one will contest that reform would be more controversial in practice than repeal, since the aim of repeal is to eliminate practice. But the recommendation of repeal, once embodied in a Parliamentary Bill, is bound to be very much more controversial than a more modest recommendation of reform.

For all its skittishness, the report now and again over-dramatizes the obscenity issue, with talk of repression and the "evils" inherent in the present Acts. The number of those who now feel repressed by our obscenity laws must be extremely small, and the great majority of people would like to see them go away. Look on them as pointless rather than evil. The one way the repealers may wreck their own chances is to inflame their movement into a crusade for moral enlightenment, thereby deterring many supporters whose interest in the obscenity question is either exhausted or too mild to invite them in such sweeping gestures of commitment.

This year's Poetry International was in many ways more solemn and worthy than the 1967 affair, but it was also duller. There was no impassioned Donald Davie to warn the visitors that it was all a philistine conspiracy, there was no grinning Muggersidge to get the poets' names wrong, no madly well-dressed Anne Sexton, no broken Berryman, no finch. And at one point it looked as if there was going to be no audience though this got better as the week went on.

When this year's "international" roll-call was first announced we were promised no fewer than ten foreign poets, not English-linguist poets. Only three actually appeared: Miroslav Holub, Janos Pilinszky and Vasko Popa. They formed an impressive trio. Even though most listeners probably didn't understand a word of what was read, each of these three poets communicated in not superficial sense of modesty and seriousness. The translations helped of course. Well read by Patrick Garland (who also served, very efficiently, as compere) and Michael Baldwin, these seemed painstaking and carefully unambitious. Only Ted

Hughes's versions of Pilinszky made one want to check with the originals (what, for instance, was the Hungarian source of "catonic twilight"?)

On the first night there was an effective tribute to the Greek poet Yannis Ritsos. It was explained that Ritsos had finally received his invitation to attend in March, it reached Ritsos at the beginning of this month but too late for the necessary procedure in the got through. We then heard a tape-recording of his voice, readings of a few poems and, finally, an extract from his "Lament", movingly delivered by Aspasia Papathanassiou.

The rest of the festival was only international in the sense that the poets did not have British passports. W. H. Auden gave his usual professional display, elaborately off the cuff, and drew much warm mirth for a satirical poem about poetry readings. I see/Dwindling below me on the plane/The mists of one audience/I shall not see again. F. R. Brathwaite offered some fetching calypso rhythms, Austin Clarke some Gaelic translations and a few of his routine anti-clerical grumbles. Ogden Nash was suitably modest but he drew his clever dog-eared with spirit and was well received.

Less well received, and with good reason, was the American Robert Bly. From the moment his name was called and he bent a friendly arm around the neck of the poet who'd just finished reading, it was clear that we were faced with a veteran of the circus. His first bid for our affection was superbly calculated. He opened the occupants of the cheap seats at the back of the hall to occupy the expensive seats must of which were empty at the front of the hall. This done, Mr. Bly proceeded to annul most of the good-will which this democratic act had earned him. For a start, there was the way he read: each rendering was accompanied by hopelessly sinuous movements of the arms and body. The effect was consummately graceless and somewhat embarrassing to watch, since Mr. Bly clearly believed himself to be a rivetingly serpentine performer. One wanted somebody to pass him a note about this, between more attractive, a kind of challenging, impressive bark. But none of this and even his mindless Mexican blanket would have really mattered indeed, it could have been read as a welcome liveliness, had it not been for the poems he was reading, which were of a quite startling badness—miserably cheap anti-Vietnam propaganda, incoherent and presumptuous, and reeking with moral vanity. A few rumblings of protest were in fact heard in the hall, but for the most part he was heard in polite, if gloomy, silence. And from what is reported of the rapturous reception Mr. Bly receives in his campus towns back home, this was some, but not sufficient, compensation for having to sit through his depressing act.

Almost every day of last week *Le Monde* was able to print a fresh episode in the "affaire Lacan", a minor but bruising fracas in an academic world that has been guiltily inducing convulsions in itself ever since May 1968. The contestants were the Director of the Ecole Normale Supérieure, the most awesome of all French intellectual green-houses, and one of the cult figures of the Paris "intelligentsia", Jacques Lacan, the psychoanalyst whose massive and Mallarméan *Écrits* we reviewed at length in January of last year.

For the past five years, having fallen out with the psychoanalytical establishment and the hospital where he had previously given his lectures, Dr. Lacan has held his weekly seminars in a lecture-room loaned to him by the Ecole Normale Supérieure.

Last March, however, he received a letter from the school's director, telling him that from the start of the new academic year in October the room would no longer be available because of "reorganization" and "reforms". At the end of June, at the last seminar of the present year, Dr. Lacan shared the news of his expulsion with his audience, who at once set off for the now statutory occupation of the culprit's office.

The following day, in its report of the event, *Le Monde* quoted a statement by the Ecole Normale, explaining that Dr. Lacan's classes had become "social lectures, incomprehensible to a normally constituted person. His teaching is not of the scientific type which fits in with the concerns of the Ecole Normale." This audacious and was at once disowned by the director himself and could, of course, given the phrase about "normally constituted", have been a rather threadbare pun on the name of the school. But the director did not stop at disavowal, since he accused the occupiers of his rooms of "scrawling on his walls and stealing his belongings."

Since then the exchanges have warmed up. Dr. Lacan himself contributed a letter to *Le Monde* whose rudeness was easily visible through the perversities of its syntax, and the Director replied instantly, stepping up his own language to characterize the Doctor's disciples as "sexually obsessed" and "kleptomaniac". Apart from which the newspaper has printed a letter of solidarity for Dr. Lacan containing mostly predictable names, an offer from the philosophy faculty of the new university at Vincennes to house his seminars, and a further blast from the doctor about the "feudal regime" of the present university. With this, true to its austere philosophy, *Le Monde* foreclosed on the polemic, which premarital and killjoy act should ensure that the skirmishing is renewed in some other publication.

Angel Alley, with nothing more than its name to suggest a romantic past, is little more than a narrow passage leading down one side of London's Whitechapel Art Gallery. On the left of the little courtyard into which it hroudens at its blind end, a small four-storey building houses the publishing offices of *Freedom*.

This "anarchist weekly" has its masthead describes it is a remarkable example of longevity in "minority" publishing, having been published more or less regularly since 1886, the year it was founded by Peter Kropotkin who was then just beginning the long exile in England which was to last until the Russian Revolution. On Saturday, July 5, the editorial staff threw a jolly "bring a bottle" party to celebrate the appearance of the hundredth issue of its eight-year-old offspring, *Anarchy*, a monthly magazine devoted each number to a survey of some particular aspect of sociology, education, political theory, psychology, literature or the arts.

*Freedom* itself levens its agitational content with a reasonable admixture of culture (the current eight-page issue includes a full-page review of Martin Esslin's *Death: A Choice of Evils* and a survey of the latest crop of "little mags") but it is basically a straightforward propagandist journal, the idea of launching *Anarchy* in 1961 was to provide a separate forum in which topics of theoretical and practical interest—ranging from cybernetics to squatters' rights, from improvised drama to industrial decentralization—could be discussed, from a generally "libertarian" point of view, at the more leisurely pace of a monthly deadline and with the comparative luxury of thirty-two pages within which to

marshal facts and develop argument. *Anarchy's* evidence is nothing if not intellectually tiresome. Apart from the past interest it has taken in such spirits as Thoreau, the Jewish philosopher Martin Buber, the educational reformer Horace, the psychiatrist Wilhelm Reich, the tackled criminologist Parker on penal reform, to about "The Penal System as a Game", Donald Routledge dislodged a bit of brick, and a hilariously only in retrospect now celebrated encounter at giant Challenor, freedom of the mind (Paul Foot's "Sins of Fathers: End of an Educational Experiment") and revolutionary diet Nicholson on the anarchy Camille Pissarro, science, popular music ("Blues, people"), drug addiction and the modern architecture festival.

The most influential of these, has been that on "All Playgrounds", which has been, considered something of a model effort, even in official circles, has been widely quoted and reprinted since it appeared in 1961. A little of another number of it has given a new phrase to the "Creative Vandalism".

Although, according to *Anarchy's* editor, Colin Ward, sales cover the production and distribution costs (the regular price 2,800 copies, but by no means issues sell out, even in the long relationship with *Freedom*), the magazine's relationship with *Freedom* is currently being described as "fate". Although editorially independent, *Anarchy* shares the paper's space, as well as its typesetter, printer, and is wrapped, stamped sent out by *Freedom's* team of publishers. *Anarchy*, in fact, advises its readers to subscribe to *Freedom* which they "will find indispensable". Kropotkin would approve of the sensible way in which the two have applied their mutual aid.

## 'Revolutions are not made with rose water...'

ROBERT MACLEOD: *Charles Rennie Mackintosh*. 160pp. Paul Hamlyn. 35s.

The Glasgow School of Art would have looked splendid on one of nine new-style pictorial stamps; but the G.P.O., which has its own notions of what anniversaries should be honoured before the public eye, passed over the centenary of one of the last great British architects (as it has ignored the sesquicentenary of George Eliot, one of the greatest of English novelists). The year 1968, however, did not pass without more serious honour paid to Mackintosh: there was a superb exhibition accompanied by an equally remarkable catalogue, the University of Glasgow published a booklet of his architectural sketches, the School of Art (two admirably illustrated booklets of his furniture and interior work). Mr. Macleod's book therefore comes in on something like the crest of a wave.

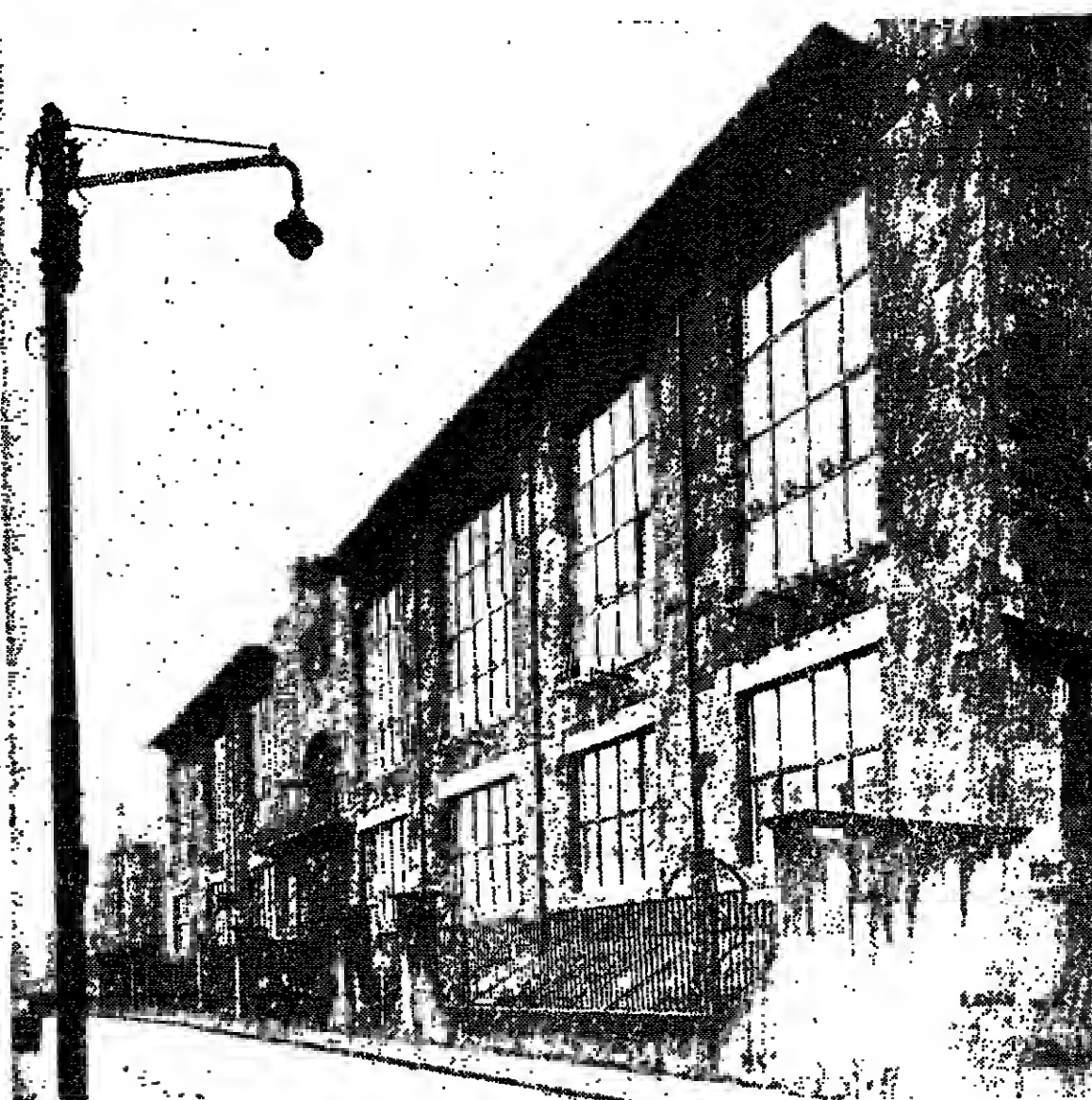
Mackintosh's reputation seems indeed so well assured now that it is hard to realize that he was born only one hundred years ago and that the esteem in which he is now held is a phenomenon of very recent date. Though, all his great work was done sixty or seventy years ago, so little he is generally regarded that on his wife's death five years after his own a firm of London valuers decided that a large collection of his sketches and architectural drawings were "practically of no value", and four chairs of his own design were valued collectively at £1.

An entirely consistent conclusion, as Mr. Macleod says, "to the apathy of an era". That was in 1933. Three years later the first edition of Sir Nikolaus Pevsner's *Pioneers of Modern Design* was published, and Mackintosh was lauded in his posthumous career as a hero of the modern movement—a point made explicit in the original title of the book. Even so, there was no monograph before 1950, when Professor Pevsner again came to the rescue with a short but significant study, published in Italy, which ex-

plained his earlier remarks in the *Pioneers*. (This study has lately been reprinted in translation in the second volume of Professor Pevsner's collected essays.) Then in 1952 came at last a full-length study, Professor Howarth's *Charles Rennie Mackintosh and the Modern Movement*, whose title and whole viewpoint confirmed the Pevsnerian line.

The most interesting aspect of Mr. Macleod's new book is its challenge to and qualification of the accepted view of Mackintosh's modernism. Here is how he ends his brief closing retrospect:

In Britain, his architectural eclipse was total. He can scarcely, therefore, be considered a pioneer of modern architecture in the usual sense of having contributed to a developing collective ideology, or even to a developing vocabulary of form. But he was, nevertheless, a total phenomenon, an isolated genius without precedent or pro-



The Glasgow School of Art, north facade, 1896-99.

# The architectural purifier

ROBERT MACLEOD: *Charles Rennie Mackintosh*. 160pp. Paul Hamlyn. 35s.

He was rather a fast and remote effluence of a vital British tradition which reached back to Pugin. He could not perhaps have existed apart from his isolation, but he could not in the end have any success because of it. With his pursuit of the "modern", his love of the old, and his obsessive individuality, he was one of the last and one of the greatest of the Victorians.

Clearly there are cross-currents here; and Mr. Macleod has no difficulty in showing that they exist in Mackintosh's architecture as tensions which were not always completely resolved. In 1891 Mackintosh read a paper to the Glasgow Architectural Association on Scottish baronial architecture which was a plea for a return to a native Scottish idiom in terms which Mr. Macleod likens to J. J. Stevenson's plea twenty years earlier for the adoption of the Queen Anne style in England—a pleasant irony, for Stevenson was a Scot; he had at the same time, Mr. Macleod notes, "argued for the adoption in Scotland of the Scottish baronial style on the same grounds". This does Stevenson a bit of an injustice and may mislead English readers in particular, to whom the term suggests grandiose buildings like Glamis or the nineteenth-century Balmoral. What Stevenson wanted was a return to what he called the old Scotch style; and in this he was closely followed by Mackintosh, whose chief Scottish inspiration came from the sparsely laid houses of the seventeenth century, built in a homely but tough vernacular which was a simplification of the manner of the grander castles and palaces. This style had in fact lately been revived by several Scottish architects, notably J. M. MacLaren, William Duthie and Robert Watson, who have lately been shown to have had a considerable influence on Mackintosh, not only in his own houses but in many of the details and especially the rear elevation of the Art School itself.

In urging a return to the vernacular architecture of his own country and an escape from the stylistic formulae of the classical revival (which had shown such amazing persistence in Glasgow) Mackintosh was speaking in a language which would make



Charles Rennie Mackintosh.

progress in fact be seen to have involved a steady elimination of style in the sense in which Burnet's said to have had no use for it. If so, it is demonstrably wrong to talk, as Professor McLaren Young does in commenting on the Art School in the catalogue of the 1968 Scottish Arts Council exhibition of Mackintosh's work, of "the style of the future". The future, surely, of the library and of the school would make

was in fact turning back on the notion of style altogether—as his great fellow-townsmen J. I. Burnet was doing at about the same time. And he was, alas, Mr. Macleod rightly insists, reasserting the functional principles which had been asserted with such force by Pugin, and which ruled the more serious exponents of the Gothic Revival, yet turned Norman Shaw away from the high Gothic he had learnt under Sir Gilbert Scott, to the "vernacular Gothic" of his later churches and the Queen Anne of his houses and offices.

Mackintosh's traditionalism, therefore, was formed partly from his strong awareness of his own nationality, partly out of his insistence, like Pugin's, that a building must above all function properly, and that in Pugin's words "all ornament should consist of enrichment of the essential construction of the building".

Mackintosh's design from the inside out; hence the apparently haphazard placing of features on the outside of his houses without regard for symmetry or imposed balance. Yet, even if Mr. Macleod is right to deny Mackintosh a place in the "modern movement", everyone today who studies the Concert Hall design or the Harris Cinema Kursaal-freundes (both of 1901), everyone who experiences the spatial drama of the Art School or the Scotland Street school, must sense how entirely, in their astonishing during and individuality, they repudiate the stylistic hat-ground of the recent past and the continuing confusion of the then present, how determinedly they seek to respond to a contemporary situation and contemporary demands in contemporary terms. Moreover Mackintosh was self-consciously a modernist: "We must clothe modern ideas with modern dress." It is a memorable formulation—aggressive, advanced, tendentious, and with intellectual help quite inert, the kind of slogan beloved by propagandists for the up-to-date at all costs. It would not have done for Leithly, from whom Mackintosh as Mr. Macleod admits, drew as much at this time. And it is curiously irrelevant to Mackintosh the architect, though closer in the decorative side of his art and especially to the Art Nouveau made which in his architecture he so resolutely put behind him as his architectural thought grew and matured.

His architectural thought, not his thoughts about architecture. There is no reason to expect a great creative artist in one medium to be specially skilled in another; and Mackintosh's literary expression is often jejune. When he urges that "construction should be decorated, and not decoration constructed", he is doubtless echoing Pugin in an unexceptionable way; Mr. Macleod notes that the paper from which the phrase comes was probably written about 1905, and one can readily understand the sense of frustration at the decorative scene which prompted it. But by this time, in his creative architecture Mackintosh does not seem to be thinking about decoration at all. His insistence that only "the most select and requisite features should be selected for ornament" sends one perhaps to the west door of the Art School, or to the pendants within the Library; yet these are in fact not truly "ornamented". Ornament in the sense that seems to inspire the seeking out of features to be decorated belongs more in the self-conscious stylistics of Art Nouveau, as seen in the work of the other members of "The Four", and indeed in Mackintosh's own early applied art (for example, the frieze in the Buchanan Street tearooms or the posters and magazine designs of the mid-1890s). By 1900 there can be no question of his devising a suitable clothing for static and previously formulated ideas. He was no longer—if he had ever been—interested in style as such; and his completely mature architecture, however personal in its detailing, is, as has lately been said, entirely without any sense of the modish.

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His architectural thought, not his thoughts about architecture. There is no reason to expect a great creative artist in one medium to be specially skilled in another; and Mackintosh's literary expression is often jejune. When he urges that "construction should be decorated, and not decoration constructed", he is doubtless echoing Pugin in an unexceptionable way; Mr. Macleod notes that the paper from which the phrase comes was probably written about 1905, and one can readily understand the sense of frustration at the decorative scene which prompted it. But by this time, in his creative architecture Mackintosh does not seem to be thinking about decoration at all. His insistence that only "the most select and requisite features should be selected for ornament" sends one perhaps to the west door of the Art School, or to the pendants within the Library; yet these are in fact not truly "ornamented". Ornament in the sense that seems to inspire the seeking out of features to be decorated belongs more in the self-conscious stylistics of Art Nouveau, as seen in the work of the other members of "The Four", and indeed in Mackintosh's own early applied art (for example, the frieze in the Buchanan Street tearooms or the posters and magazine designs of the mid-1890s). By 1900 there can be no question of his devising a suitable clothing for static and previously formulated ideas. He was no longer—if he had ever been—interested in style as such; and his completely mature architecture, however personal in its detailing, is, as has lately been said, entirely without any sense of the modish.

Mackintosh's architectural progress can in fact be seen to have involved a steady elimination of style in the sense in which Burnet's said to have had no use for it. If so, it is demonstrably wrong to talk, as Professor McLaren Young does in commenting on the Art School in the catalogue of the 1968 Scottish Arts Council exhibition of Mackintosh's work, of "the style of the future". The future, surely, of the library and of the school would make

was in fact turning back on the notion of style altogether—as his great fellow-townsmen J. I. Burnet was doing at about the same time. And he was, alas, Mr. Macleod rightly insists, reasserting the functional principles which had been asserted with such force by Pugin, and which ruled the more serious exponents of the Gothic Revival, yet turned Norman Shaw away from the high Gothic he had learnt under Sir Gilbert Scott, to the "vernacular Gothic" of his later churches and the Queen Anne of his houses and offices.

Mackintosh's traditionalism, therefore, was formed partly from his strong awareness of his own nationality, partly out of his insistence, like Pugin's, that a building must above all function properly, and that in Pugin's words "all ornament should consist of enrichment of the essential construction of the building".

## A Map of Modern English Verse John Press

A source book for students of twentieth-century poetry, from Yeats to the poets of the 1950s. Each section contains a biographical and critical introduction, a number of critical passages, a selection of key poems, and a bibliography. The documents, hitherto inaccessible, will be of special value to the student. 45/- net.

## The Letters of William and Dorothy Wordsworth PART I 1806-1811

ARRANGED AND EDITED BY Ernest de Selincourt

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Many new letters, dealing not only with Wordsworth's poetry, but throwing light on his political and business activities, are included in this new edition of Ernest de Selincourt's work. Second edition 3 plates 78/- net.

## Coleridge and the Pantheist Tradition Thomas McFarland

Coleridge sought throughout his career to separate his own views from pantheism, but was greatly attracted to it nonetheless. This book assesses his intellectual position in terms of this dilemma, which is reflected in all his work. 70/- net.

## Schiller the Dramatic Writer A STUDY OF STYLE IN THE PLAYS H. B. Garland

Schiller's style has been more consistently neglected than any other important aspect of his work. This book concentrates upon the use of language in his plays, classifying significant vocabulary, examining syntax, and making plain the vital role of colloquial speech. It thus illuminates the dramatic power of the plays, and facilitates their interpretation. 63/- net.

## The Lyric Poetry of Charles d'Orléans John Fox

Charles d'Orléans and his contemporary François Villon have each in turn, over the centuries, been regarded as the outstanding poet of medieval France. They are now seen to be complementary, epitomizing the best features of medieval French poetry. This book newly assesses Charles's poetry, viewing it in relation to Villon's and to that of their contemporaries, and presents it against the intellectual background of the age. 7 plates (two in colour) 50/- net.

Oxford University Press



















was one of the survivors of the ship's sinking at the battle of the Java Sea in March, 1942. From then until the end of the war he was a prisoner of the Japanese, mainly at Macassar in the Celebes. This account of the ill-treatment of British and Dutch prisoners has nothing to distinguish it from many others which have appeared, but it is honestly and impartially told with a degree of understatement which is telling in its effect.

**THE SUMMER OF PLEASURE: Tiger's Tale.** 121pp. Stanley Paul, 25s.

A number of stories, some true, some apocryphal, gathered round the personality of the present author's father. It is doubtful whether he himself will enjoy it. If that be the world, a similar experience. Times have changed, not least, as the Nawab writes, in Patna, and personalities do not flourish as nicely they did.

The Nawab's claims to fame are more modest, but they are none the less substantial. He fought back to back with the British and India after an accident in which he lost an eye and captaining India is something more than a full-size job. The Nawab must well have written at greater length on the differences between cricket as it is played here and over there. He does, however, allow himself the comment that if India is not a favorite but from the English players' point of view, then our rounder and snook may in part be responsible for the less than ideal state of affairs.

#### Bulany

**HAY, ROY, and SYMA, FRANK, M.** In collaboration with the Royal Horticultural Society, *The Dictionary of Garden Plants*, 373pp. Michael Joseph, £1.

In this outstanding volume the most desirable plants for growing have been selected from among the vast numbers described in the comprehensive R.H.S. dictionary. Experts have been consulted in a number of fields and the authors have included general notes on the cultivation of the various horticultural groups, including alpines, herbs, trees, shrubs, and conifers as well as those classified according to perennials. The 2,048 colour photographs are arranged in alphabetical order within horticultural categories, denoted by representative symbols. In the text all the plants photographed are described under their respective genera, irrespective of their original horticultural placing. The book will be valuable

to both amateur and professional gardeners in Britain and elsewhere.

**PAULSON, OLEG.** *Flowers of Europe*, 662pp. Oxford University Press, £4.4s.

With present-day travel facilities, people move from one part of Europe to another with comparative ease, have access to very varied terrain and are able to appreciate the differences in wild plants from mountain top to sea level. Oleg Paulson has produced a comprehensive guide which describes, systematically, some 2,000 flowering plants that occur most commonly in Europe's varied habitats. The arrangement is in accordance with the first two volumes, already published, of the international *Flora Europaea*. This single volume is designed for the amateur as well as the student and special care has been devoted to an illustrated glossary and clear keys to families, genera and species. Habitats and flowering periods as well as the more important uses of the major species are included. Identification is further facilitated by line drawings and more than 1,000 colour photographs, many of which show the plant in its natural environment. Special tribute is paid to British workers who have supplied many of the original transparencies. Indexes in English and Latin accompany a table giving common names in four European languages.

Disturbance of natural environments so often disturbs the delicate balance of nature that it is essential that strenuous steps should be taken to conserve our wild-life heritage. Recognizing that a knowledge of plant-life, which is the bedrock of animal life, is of such prime importance, the author has been stimulated to produce this most valuable, scientifically accurate and beautifully illustrated volume.

#### Cookery

**GOULD-MANN, HELEN.** *The Home Book of Italian Cookery*, 184pp. Faber and Faber, 25s.

*The Home Book of Italian Cookery* is the latest in this publisher's series on the recipes of various nations. For Britons who continue to imagine that Italians live only on minestrone, pasta with various sauces, zabaglione and ice-cream, this is a welcome and well-written guide, not only to the cooking of regional dishes, but also to the ordering of food in restaurants, both in Italy and at home, and the buying of the proper ingredients in the most delicate stores. There are notes on cheeses, wines and aperitifs. Each section has an informative introduction, names are given in both languages, and the book should be a

revelation to most cooks and lovers of good food as regards the enormous variety that can be found on Italian menus.

#### Ecology

**TOWNS, CHRIS R.** *The New Forest*, 248pp. Newton Abbott: David and Charles, £2.10s.

Originally set aside for the pleasure of the Sovereign in the eleventh century, the New Forest comprises a large area of heath, acid grassland, bog and woodland to the west of Southampton Water. The base-poor quality of the rocks from which the soil is derived has imposed a restraint on land use and, the peculiar legal status of the area as a Royal forest has precluded more intensive use of some 67,000 acres.

After a geographical account (Colin R. Tubby considers the interferences of periodicity, and distribution of human settlement and land use and its ecological consequences. Later chapters focus attention on the complex ecological history of the forest during recent centuries, for which documentary evidence is available from the Domesday Book onwards, lending weight to field investigation and archaeological evidence.

Successive Acts of Parliament since 1878 have provided for extensive enclosures, for the growth of timber, while some 44,500 acres are still common grazing, embracing a mosaic of heath, bog and woodland, changes in the management of the forest by both Crown and Venetians who have special rights, provide a framework for a description of the recent ecological history of the area and a consideration of the present fauna and rich bird population.

To the biologist the Forest is of special importance because of the comparative rarity of the habitats it contains and the restrictions of ownership. It is, however, an area of great national appeal to tourists, the ultimate effects of which are difficult to predict. Though it must obviously be adapted to its new demands, the latter need to be viewed in the light of an understanding of its history and present ecology, to which the author makes a most important, informed and well-illustrated contribution.

#### History

**MOORE, JUDITH.** *The Georgian Air*, 300pp. H. Pordes, £9.9s.

This photographic reproduction of a volume published by Sampson Low about midway between the wars makes a valuable reminder of the nation's first ordeal by bombs and of the earliest, ill-equipped exercise in

air defence. The scale was small—fifty-one airship attacks and fifty-two by aeroplane between January, 1915 and 1918—and both weight of bombs and casualties were insignificant by later standards. Captain Morris took great trouble in gathering the facts, recording public reaction and tracing the steps taken to frustrate the menace; and his account explains the apprehension felt when the next war broke out. Historically the work is useful, but the price of this reissue of a book originally sold at 10s. seems abnormally high.

**REILLY, ROBERT.** *The Sixth Thor*, 234pp. Leslie Frewin, 35s.

In March, 1945, when the Danish resistance movement was hard-pressed almost to extinction, the R.A.F. made its famous low-level attack on the Gestapo headquarters in Copenhagen where a number of distinguished prisoners were held on the top of the sixth floor. More than a score of them escaped unscathed, after the first of three formations of Mosquitoes delivered their bombs. Not more than two could have got out if the two succeeding waves had homed the right target. These waves were misled by smoke and flame from a garage set alight by a bomber which struck a tall lamp standard and crashed. In the confusion a girl's school was destroyed and eighty-five children died. Mr. Reilly's account of this operation is complete and detailed. It makes a dramatic climax to the first comprehensive story in English of the Danish resistance, a remarkable movement serving not only the end of sabotage, escape routes and arms collection but also those of administration in an occupied land which had no government at home or abroad. This book is an excellent piece of work.

**COLLISON, ROBERT L.** *Indexing*, 222pp. Fines, 35s.

First published in 1951, Collison's guide to the index books and other material now in its appearance in a third revised and enlarged. It would seem to cover every possible of the art of indexing.

The section on wider index, chapters on the indexing of recordings, films and sound, latest information on the present mechanized indexing. A complete section gives many books for indexes.

**TRINDER, B. S. (Editor).** *A Victorian M.P. and his Constituents*, 158pp. Banbury Historical Society, 36s.

For twenty-six years from 1832 the writer of this collection of letters was the inconspicuous Member of Parliament for Banbury. Written, most of them, to a leading Liberal who was mainly responsible for the contact between the member and the local party, they are much taken up with constituency affairs: an aspect of political life which apparently has not changed much since then. "Two decades of total obscurity in Parliament combined with the most professional finesse in satisfying constituents", Mr. Richard Crossman sums it up in a preface; but he adds that he learnt more about the real substance of British politics than from many more pretentious volumes. The originals of the letters, which the Banbury Historical Society now pub-

lishes and illustrates with photos and prints, are in the Banbury Library.

**WARNE, ARTHUR.** *Chapman in Eighteenth-century*, 184pp. Newton Abbot, David and Charles, £2.5s.

Mr. Warne's study of the eighteenth century is not Devon, but he believes that country equally apply elsewhere. His book is a challenge to the traditional view as expressed by Dr. Hoskins when he described eighteenth-century bishops as dull old gentlemen, and the dated of churchmanship as steadily down. Mr. Warne searches in the local and records, then the bishops and clergy in a rather different light, traces their social and ecclesiastical activities, their concern for morality, and their care of churches. When they handled the state their administrative time and their teaching and welfare work it was not, because they had failed but changing conditions had made tasks too great for them alone.

#### Librarianship

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#### Reference Books

**WHITAKER, J.** *Whitaker's Almanack*, 1221pp. J. Whitaker, 28s. The 111st edition of an index volume.

## VACANT APPOINTMENTS AND PUBLIC NOTICES, &c.

### Librarians

#### MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

**LIBRARIAN**  
at the Research Unit, Harwell, Oxford.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified librarians for the above position. The successful candidate will be required to undertake a wide range of library work, including the acquisition, maintenance and development of the library collection, and the provision of reference services. The post is full-time, and the salary is £1,200 p.a. plus superannuation. Applications should be sent to the Director, Medical Research Council, Harwell, Oxford, OX5 1JF, by 28th July 1969.

#### COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOLIHULL

**REFERENCE LIBRARIAN**  
required for a developing reference service in the County Borough of Solihull.

A Chartered Librarian with experience of reference work would attend a library within A.P. Grade 1. Someone with reference experience and a post-graduate examination would attract A.P. Grade 2. Applications should be sent to the County Borough of Solihull, P.O. Box 11, Council House, Solihull, by 28th July 1969.

#### SOMERSET COUNTY COUNCIL

**LIBRARIAN**  
APPLICANTS are invited by the COUNTY OF SOMERSET LIBRARIAN to the POST OF LIBRARIAN at the County Library, Taunton, Somerset.

Applications should be sent to the County Librarian, Somerset County Library, Taunton, Somerset, by 28th July 1969. The salary will be in the range of £1,200 to £1,400 p.a. plus superannuation. The successful candidate will be required to undertake a wide range of library work, including the acquisition, maintenance and development of the library collection, and the provision of reference services. The post is full-time, and the salary is £1,200 p.a. plus superannuation. Applications should be sent to the County Librarian, Somerset County Library, Taunton, Somerset, by 28th July 1969.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

**EDUCATION COMMITTEE**  
EDUCATION COMMITTEE OF THE COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of LIBRARIAN at the County Library, Nottingham.

The successful candidate will be required to undertake a wide range of library work, including the acquisition, maintenance and development of the library collection, and the provision of reference services. The post is full-time, and the salary is £1,200 p.a. plus superannuation. Applications should be sent to the County Librarian, Nottingham County Library, Nottingham, by 28th July 1969.

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#### BOROUGH OF NUNEATON

**SENIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN**  
Applications are invited for the post of Senior Assistant Librarian in the Borough of Nuneaton.

The successful candidate will be required to undertake a wide range of library work, including the acquisition, maintenance and development of the library collection, and the provision of reference services. The post is full-time, and the salary is £1,200 p.a. plus superannuation. Applications should be sent to the Borough Librarian, Nuneaton, by 28th July 1969.

#### PORTSMOUTH COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

**LIBRARIAN**  
Applications are invited for the post of Librarian at the Portsmouth College of Technology.

The successful candidate will be required to undertake a wide range of library work, including the acquisition, maintenance and development of the library collection, and the provision of reference services. The post is full-time, and the salary is £1,200 p.a. plus superannuation. Applications should be sent to the College Librarian, Portsmouth, by 28th July 1969.

#### UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

**SCHOOL OF GEOGRAPHY**  
Applications are invited for the post of Librarian at the University of Oxford.

The successful candidate will be required to undertake a wide range of library work, including the acquisition, maintenance and development of the library collection, and the provision of reference services. The post is full-time, and the salary is £1,200 p.a. plus superannuation. Applications should be sent to the University Librarian, Oxford, by 28th July 1969.

#### UNIVERSITY OF LANCASTER

**LIBRARIAN**  
Applications are invited for the post of Librarian at the University of Lancaster.

The successful candidate will be required to undertake a wide range of library work, including the acquisition, maintenance and development of the library collection, and the provision of reference services. The post is full-time, and the salary is £1,200 p.a. plus superannuation. Applications should be sent to the University Librarian, Lancaster, by 28th July 1969.

#### POULTON LE FYLDE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

**LIBRARIAN**  
Applications are invited for the post of Librarian at the Poulton Le Fylde College of Education.

The successful candidate will be required to undertake a wide range of library work, including the acquisition, maintenance and development of the library collection, and the provision of reference services. The post is full-time, and the salary is £1,200 p.a. plus superannuation. Applications should be sent to the College Librarian, Poulton Le Fylde, by 28th July 1969.

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

**LIBRARIAN**  
Applications are invited for the post of Librarian at the University of Manchester.

The successful candidate will be required to undertake a wide range of library work, including the acquisition, maintenance and development of the library collection, and the provision of reference services. The post is full-time, and the salary is £1,200 p.a. plus superannuation. Applications should be sent to the University Librarian, Manchester, by 28th July 1969.

#### LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSLEY

**LIBRARIAN**  
Applications are invited for the post of Librarian at the London Borough of Hammersley.

The successful candidate will be required to undertake a wide range of library work, including the acquisition, maintenance and development of the library collection, and the provision of reference services. The post is full-time, and the salary is £1,200 p.a. plus superannuation. Applications should be sent to the Borough Librarian, Hammersley, by 28th July 1969.

### ST. PETER'S COLLEGE

**SALTLEY, BIRMINGHAM**  
Applications are invited for the post of Librarian at St. Peter's College.

The successful candidate will be required to undertake a wide range of library work, including the acquisition, maintenance and development of the library collection, and the provision of reference services. The post is full-time, and the salary is £1,200 p.a. plus superannuation. Applications should be sent to the College Librarian, St. Peter's College, Birmingham, by 28th July 1969.

### SOUTHAMPTON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

**SUB-LIBRARIAN**  
Applications are invited for the post of Sub-Librarian at the University of Southampton.

The successful candidate will be required to undertake a wide range of library work, including the acquisition, maintenance and development of the library collection, and the provision of reference services. The post is full-time, and the salary is £1,200 p.a. plus superannuation. Applications should be sent to the University Librarian, Southampton, by 28th July 1969.

### THURROCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

**LIBRARIAN**  
Applications are invited for the post of Librarian at the Thurrock Urban District Council.

The successful candidate will be required to undertake a wide range of library work, including the acquisition, maintenance and development of the library collection, and the provision of reference services. The post is full-time, and the salary is £1,200 p.a. plus superannuation. Applications should be sent to the Council Librarian, Thurrock, by 28th July 1969.

### THE UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE

**LECTURER IN ENGLISH**  
Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in English at the University of Adelaide.

The successful candidate will be required to undertake a wide range of library work, including the acquisition, maintenance and development of the library collection, and the provision of reference services. The post is full-time, and the salary is £1,200 p.a. plus superannuation. Applications should be sent to the University Librarian, Adelaide, by 28th July 1969.

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## BBC FILM LIBRARY BRENTFORD

### Requires

**SENIOR CATALOGUE ASSISTANT** 69.6.757  
An enthusiastic, well-informed Librarian to manage the Catalogue Section. Professional library qualifications essential.

**SENIOR ENQUIRIES ASSISTANT** 69.6.758  
A Librarian to direct the work of the Enquiry Section which supplies film records and information to BBC users and evaluates the holdings of Film Library in relation to the research and archival purposes of the BBC. Experience in the organization of reference services essential.

**SENIOR CLASSIFICATION ASSISTANT** 69.6.759  
An experienced Librarian to be responsible for the application and development of Universal Decimal Classification schedules. Professional library qualifications and thorough knowledge of the Universal Decimal Classification Scheme essential.

**FILM LIBRARY ASSISTANTS** 69.6.760  
Duties include research and supply of film material in response to enquiries from programme departments requiring film for information or research, cataloguing and classification of film produced by the BBC, continuing evaluation of film holdings using established criteria to ensure that they are appropriate for foreseeable requirements. Experience in specialized, academic or well developed general library services, using up to date professional methods essential.

**Salaries:** Post 69.6.757 and 69.6.758 £1,635/£1,895 £85 to maximum £2,060 p.a.  
Post 69.6.759 £1,400/£1,550 £75 to maximum £1,775 p.a.  
Post 69.6.760 £1,215/£1,365 £60 to maximum £1,540 p.a.

**How to apply:** Write for application form and further details (including address) to the Personnel and Training Department, BBC, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA by July 25th, 1969.

**THURROCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**  
Applications are invited for the post of Librarian at the Thurrock Urban District Council.

The successful candidate will be required to undertake a wide range of library work, including the acquisition, maintenance and development of the library collection, and the provision of reference services. The post is full-time, and the salary is £1,200 p.a. plus superannuation. Applications should be sent to the Council Librarian, Thurrock, by 28th July 1969.

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The successful candidate will be required to undertake a wide range of library work, including the acquisition, maintenance and development of the library collection, and the provision of reference services. The post is full-time, and the salary is £1,200 p.a. plus superannuation. Applications should be sent to the University Librarian, Adelaide, by 28th July 1969.

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